

## Reagan, Congress In Budget Stalemate

*Lack of 'Political Courage' Is Blamed  
As Huge Deficits Threaten Recovery*

By Robert A. Rosenblatt  
and Paul Houston  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Congress reached a stalemate over the budget and taxes at a time when a huge federal deficit threatens to slow the economic recovery.

There is virtually no chance for passage of a major tax bill this year, White House and congressional sources agree. Instead, they think that Congress will ignore its own deadline of next Friday to enact a budget plan calling for \$73 billion in tax increases and \$12 billion in spending cuts over the next three years.

Without any action, the government will continue spending at current levels, paving the way for several years of massive deficits.

"Getting the deficit down takes political courage," said Representative James R. Jones of Oklahoma, the Democratic chairman of the House Budget Committee. "There's not a whole lot of courage these days, it seems, either on the part of Congress or the White House."

"A lot of politicians are willing to gamble that the 1984 recovery will last through the 1984 elections and they can postpone the hard decisions until after the elections," Mr. Jones said. "Huge deficits are as deadly to the American economy.

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... as a Soviet missile was to that Korean jetliner."

Indeed, spring and summer lamentations about the budget deficit, which is likely to surpass \$200 billion this year, suddenly have quieted at the White House and members of Congress maneuver for political advantage in anticipation of the 1984 elections.

Mr. Jones and others fear that the budget gap will consume much of the capital that could be used to finance business expansion and create jobs. As the government borrows heavily to finance the deficit, interest rates are likely to rise, choking off the recovery in key credit-sensitive industries, such as housing and autos.

Many economists fear that this is inevitable unless the administration and Congress can agree on ways to cut spending and raise taxes. Otherwise, the competition between business and the government for borrowed funds could produce a collision of "disastrous consequences," according to a report by Wharton Econometrics, a forecasting and consulting firm.

Both Mr. Reagan and members of Congress earlier sought tax increases to help close the gap between federal revenues and outlays. But their sense of urgency appears to have evaporated, perhaps both because of the election campaign and the recovery itself.

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## Delay Seen in Choosing A Successor to Begin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
JERUSALEM — Hopes for a speedy choice of a successor to Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel were set back Friday when President Chaim Herzog said he would confer with all parliamentary factions to find a candidate.

Mr. Herzog announced he would start consulting Sunday with leaders of each of the dozen parties and factions represented in the Knesset, Israel's parliament.

He said he thought the naming of a candidate to form the new government could be made by mid-week.

Members of Mr. Begin's dominant Likud bloc expressed disappointment, saying they expected Mr. Herzog to speed up the process in view of the serious problems facing the nation. Mr. Begin resigned Thursday.

Roni Milo, a Likud parliamentary member, said the president was following the book, but since the Likud is the only party with a signed agreement guaranteeing it a parliamentary majority, we expect him to speed up the process and name Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to form the next government.

But only after Mr. Herzog completes his meetings will he authorize someone to form a government to succeed the coalition headed by Mr. Begin, who resigned Thursday.

Mr. Shamir, who is most likely to set up the next government, hammered out an agreement with members of the present coalition last week to regroup under his leadership.

Likud, a coalition of five rightist and religious parties, commands a majority of 64 votes in the 120-seat parliament.

An opinion poll of 1,183 people, published Friday in the daily newspaper *Yedioth Ahronot*, showed that an election now would give Likud 52 seats in the parliament compared



Yitzhak Shamir

## Democrats Act to Force Troop Question

By Steven V. Roberts  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats have moved to force President Ronald Reagan to seek authorization under the War Powers Resolution to cover the continuing presence of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

The action came Thursday night after repeated attempts during the day failed to work out a compromise with the White House.

Democrats, in a party caucus, decided unanimously to take the issue to the Senate floor by introducing a resolution saying that the marines are involved in "hostilities" and that the president therefore has to seek congressional approval under the War Powers Resolution to keep them in Lebanon.

The move, which obscured basic

agreement between Congress and the White House on the need for the marines in Lebanon, put Congress and the White House a step closer to a constitutional confrontation over the war-making powers of the presidency and Congress.

There was no immediate indication of when the Democratic resolution, which was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will be brought to a vote on the Senate floor. Efforts continued between congressional leaders and the White House to work out a compromise.

The Democratic resolution posed a new threat to the White House, since there is a possibility that enough Republicans will vote with the Democrats to pass the resolution if no compromise is reached.

"We want to cooperate with the

president," said Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia and minority leader. "But this is the law, and the law cannot be winked at."

Congressional Democrats and many Republicans have insisted that the War Powers Resolution should apply to the Lebanon situation because four marines have been killed there in the past two weeks during increasing civil violence.

When that issue could not be resolved in several meetings not during the day, the Senate Democrats decided to move ahead with their resolution in the hope of "forcing the issue," as one Senate aide put it.

The resolution would have to be passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the president to have the force of law.

—After the Democratic caucus

## War Powers Issue Revives Old Debate

### Congress Insists on Voice in Deciding Where Troops Go

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's problems with Congress over the U.S. Marines' mission in Lebanon has revived a long-running political and institutional struggle between Congress and the White House.

Most U.S. policymakers agree that the credibility of the United States is at stake in the Lebanese situation, but there is disagreement about how U.S. power should be used there — and, perhaps more importantly, about what the legal basis is for maintaining and using U.S. forces there.

The clash, focused on the applicability of the War Powers Resolution, dates from debates of the Vietnam War era.

The War Powers Resolution was approved in 1973 when U.S. public opinion was turning against the Vietnam War. The Lebanon situation is its first major test.

Under the act, the president must notify Congress within 48 hours after he sends U.S. troops into combat situations. It prohibits him from keeping them there beyond 90 days without a declaration of war or a joint resolution of approval by Congress.

The law was passed when Congress wanted to prevent an erosion

of its voice in the decision to wage war. Congressmen then felt that Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon had conducted the Vietnam War despite manifest congressional opposition.

The constitutionality of the law has been questioned, especially since the Supreme Court struck down a so-called "legislative veto" this summer. But presidents includ-

ing Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan all have submitted war powers reports to Congress, announcing the use of U.S. troops in the Mayaguez rescue attempt, the Iran hostage raid and the deployment to Lebanon. But the announcements have been after the event.

The question this time is whether Congress can get the president to agree that he needs congressional authorization to keep the marines in Lebanon indefinitely.

Mr. Reagan does not want to set a precedent by accepting Congressional authority. The White House contends the marines are simply a peacekeeping force, but congressmen argue that the marines — under fire and firing back — are in combat.

Many lawmakers, both in the

Senate and House, are pushing to quell the shooting. A U.S.-backed plan calls for an in-place cease-fire policed by an international contingent or by French troops alone, to be followed by negotiations to form a government of national reconciliation and the deployment of the Lebanese Army.

Key U.S. officials are doubtful that Syria will agree to plan. Even if the fighting subsides in Lebanon, the debate over presidential power is likely to continue in Washington.

Mr. Reagan probably could obtain congressional support for a sustained military presence in Lebanon, including more involvement in combat, many congressmen and aides say privately. But the administration is resisting a congressional review.

Such a review would open new discussion on policy in Lebanon, an aspect of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy that is becoming controversial just as election campaigns start.

Some senators have been taken aback by the swift escalation of aid in Lebanon, which has gone from side arms to jump jets. They resent what they see as an attempt by the White House to sneak the United States into a bigger role in Lebanon without first explaining it to the public.

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### NEWS ANALYSIS

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## Marchers Ask Marcos Resignation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MANILA — Thousands of demonstrators brought Manila's financial district to a standstill Friday as they marched through the streets demanding the resignation of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Office workers and business executives halted traffic under clouds of confetti thrown from banks, travel agencies and airline offices lining the streets of Makati, the main business district, as they chanted: "Marcos, resign!"

"This is not going to stop," a businessman said, adding, in a reference to the Iranian revolution, "It's almost like the last few weeks of the shah. It will build up and build up."

Relatives of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader who was assassinated Aug. 21, joined leaders of a 12-party coalition known as the United National Democratic Organization at the front of the procession down Ayala Avenue, the district's main street.

Firecrackers and applause sounded as the group's president, Salvador H. Laurel, told his followers: "Nothing is impossible for the opposition."

their seats in the 179-member National Assembly.

Mr. Laurel, who quit Thursday, said he had considered resigning much earlier, but that Mr. Aquino's assassination had convinced him. His resignation raised the possibility that moderate opposition groups might boycott the 1984 elections.

Such a step would amount to a severe blow to U.S. hopes for a normalization of the democratic process, analysts said in Manila.

Anti-government feelings have recently risen sharply because of the government's handling of Mr. Aquino's death.

Among the most controversial recent actions was an order to the Manila media to limit reports on the slaying of Mr. Aquino.

The opposition has rejected the government's finding that the slaying was carried out by a killer hired by leftist subversives, and has ridiculed the government's investigation panel.

The anti-government activities were scheduled to lead up to a giant rally on Sept. 21, the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of martial law.

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## UN Unit Adopts Western Resolution Deeply Deplored' Downing of Jet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTREAL — The International Civil Aviation Organization Friday overwhelmingly adopted a resolution introduced by Western member countries which "deeply deplored" the downing of a South Korean airliner and called for an independent inquiry.

Twenty-six members of the 32-member governing council of the specialized UN agency supported the resolution.

When it was passed, an alternative Soviet proposal that had called on other countries to supply data for a Soviet investigation of the crash was automatically dropped.

Only Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union voted against the Western proposal. Three countries abstained, and two other council

members, Iraq and Lebanon, were not present for the vote.

Speaking in behalf of the Western resolution, J. Lynn Helms, head of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, called for an early approval of it because, he said, the traveling public was "hanging in suspense" for affirmation of the international flights.

"We do not let armed force be used against civil aircraft," Mr. Helms said.

The Canadian resolution, co-sponsored by the United States, France, Italy, Australia, Spain, Denmark, West Germany, Japan, Britain and the Netherlands, directs the UN agency's secretary-general to take charge of an investigation and urges all countries involved to cooperate.

## Soviet Daily Charges CIA Trained S. Korean Pilots

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet armed forces daily newspaper said Friday that the Central Intelligence Agency, in a secret deal with Korean Air Lines, had for a decade trained South Korean pilots and equipped KAL planes to spy against the Soviet Union.

According to the daily, the pilot of the ill-fated airliner, Chung Byong In, had boasted to friends that he was working for U.S. intelligence and had even shown some of them spy equipment on his plane used for gathering information on Soviet military installations.

The paper said the CIA had used specially equipped South Korean planes for espionage missions over Soviet territory since the early 1970s and aided the airline financially since the late 1970s.

It said that around 1970 "a top secret agreement was concluded between the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S.A. and the airline KAL for the use of passenger planes to gather intelligence from Soviet territory."

Krasnaya Zvezda said that under the deal several planes, particularly U.S.-made Boeings, were fitted with photographic and radio espionage equipment.

The newspaper said Washington had first taken an interest in KAL in the late 1960s when the company had been "on the verge of bankruptcy." In the next few years the United States extended various privileges to KAL, it said, "for example, American aircraft manufacturers, those like Boeing and McDonnell Douglas Corp., the story said."

"One will permanently find 10 to 15 pilots and 25 to 30 specialists of the Korean Air Lines technical service" working at the two companies, it said.

Krasnaya Zvezda alleged that four of eight company directors at Boeing and McDonnell Douglas were once officers of the South Korean Air Force staff and that the two companies are "fully controlled" by the South Korean Transport Ministry, which is headed by retired generals.

The ministry is directed by Lee

Hi Sung, "notorious for his pro-American views and having personal links with the U.S. secret services," according to Krasnaya Zvezda.

The military paper's report was the latest in a series of articles accusing the South Korean airline of being on a spying mission when it went off course Sept. 1.

On the enhanced tape, which still is not clear, Captain Chung Byong In appeared to be saying to Tokyo: "All engines! Rapid decompression with various arms control agreements. One-zero. One two delta."

At one point during the night of

Sept. 1, the RC-135 and Korean Air Lines Flight 747 passed within 75 miles (121 kilometers) of each other while both were in international airspace. The Korean plane later strayed and was shot down in Soviet airspace. The reconnaissance plane, according to the administration, was back in Alaska by then.

The sources said the test was of the new SSX-24 missile and that it failed. This is believed to be the seventh failure in 10 test flights of the new three-stage, solid-fueled missile since it was first tested last October, the sources said.

The expectation by U.S. intelligence that the Russians were about to test the missile on the night of Sept. 1 was the reason, officials said, that an American RC-135 reconnaissance plane was patrolling off the coast of the Soviet Kamchatka Peninsula in international airspace. The peninsula is the area where missiles land after being fired from test centers.

The reconnaissance planes, which are military versions of the four-engine 707 jetliner, are intelligence ships with radar aboard used to try to pick up electronic signals from the test missiles as a way to measure Soviet compliance with various arms control agreements.

But the Russians have also made four tests of the PL-5 missile, a smaller and probably mobile solid-fueled weapon. The United States contends that the PL-5 is also new and thus violates previous accords.

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from several sources, adding that he would have to take  
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olved under martial law a  
to

clare Its Neutral  
— President Luis Alfonso  
officially declared neutrality  
the country's 162nd anniversary  
the world, explaining the  
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as an attempt to avoid repre-  
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Mondale Says He'd Raise Taxes of Wealthy  
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WASHINGTON — Former  
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Mr. Mondale's pledge drew such  
cold applause from listeners at the  
Sheraton-Washington Hotel here  
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jected, "Lock the doors."

The first meeting of his "busi-  
ness advisory council" brought to-  
gether wealthy supporters from

around the country, with a strong  
representation of Washington law-  
yers and former Carter administra-  
tion officials. Two treasury secre-  
taries under President Jimmy  
Carter, W. Michael Blumenthal  
and G. William Miller, are hon-  
orary co-chairmen of the group.

Within the next three weeks Mr.  
Mondale expects the endorsement of  
the AFL-CIO and the National  
Education Association. The lun-  
cheon Thursday, the first major  
event on his fall calendar, seemed  
deliberately designed to forestall  
assertions that he is overly interest-  
ed in labor.

On a flight Sept. 10, passengers  
cheered when Captain Thomas  
asked them to welcome aboard two  
"special celebrities" — Air Vice  
Marshal Hugh Slatter and Air  
Commodore Philip Pile. The High  
Court had acquitted the two men  
and four fellow officers a week ear-  
lier on charges of plotting an attack  
last year in which 13 Zimbabwean  
warplanes were damaged.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

A Twice-Weekly Survey Compiled by Our Staff

## Vietnam Memorial

As another post-mortem begins on the Vietnam War with the release this fall of a 12-part television history based on a book by Stanley Karnow, the Vietnam War Memorial, which opened in November 1982 amid controversy over its design, remains the most emotionally charged spot in Washington.

Each day more than 10,000 people, coming at all hours of day and night, walk past the glossy black marble wall on which are carved the names of 57,939 Americans who died in Vietnam. It attracts more visitors than any other Washington monument except the Lincoln Memorial, a symbol of another war that divided the country. Many visitors touch the engraved names of the dead — using flashlights or flickering matches at night to find the ones they are looking for. Some visitors place a piece of paper over a name and rub a pencil over it. They take the rubbings back home to family members who have not yet made the journey to Washington.

The monument has a chilling impact on many visitors. The V-shaped wall, like a dark, low cliff in the earth of the Mall, starts as a sliver of stone bearing a single name, rises to a peak where the roll shows hundreds of names, then gradually slopes down to a point, with a final name. Even children, who normally scamper about Washington's statuary, are subdued there.

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## Study Calls For Basic Change in High School Teaching in U.S.

By Edward B. Fiske  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has called for significant changes in American high schools, beginning with tightened curricula and the improvement of salaries and working conditions for teachers.

"The time for renewing American education has arrived," said Ernest L. Boyer, the former U.S. commissioner of education who is president of the foundation. "We believe that today America has the best opportunity it will have in this century to improve the schools," he said at a news conference.

Among the recommendations, based on a \$1-million, 30-month study of high schools across the country, were the following:

- Designation of the mastery of the English language, including writing, as the "central curriculum objective" for all students.

- A gradual increase in teachers' salaries 25 percent beyond the rate of inflation, beginning with the base pay of new teachers.

- Relieving classroom teachers of lunchroom duty, paperwork and other routine chores that now contribute to "pervasive morale problems" among teachers.

- Adoption of a "core curriculum" for all students, including those in vocational programs, that would include mastery of a foreign language.

- Mandatory community service for students as a requirement for graduation.

The Carnegie report, which is formally entitled "High School: A Report on Secondary Education in America," is the latest, and in some ways the most prestigious, in a series of recent national studies of American elementary and high schools.

The study is based on monthlong observations of a sample of 15 high schools across the country, and, in addition to Mr. Boyer, it was supervised by a 28-member panel of prominent educators, each of whom personally visited high schools in several cities.

The study offered a somewhat more encouraging appraisal of American education than other recent surveys. Specifically, it rejected the contention of the National Commission on Excellence in Education in a report in April, that schools are characterized by a "rising tide of mediocrity that threatens our very future as a nation and as a people."

"The commission has its cycles confused," said Mr. Boyer in an interview. "The tide of mediocrity started to ebb in the latter part of the 1970s, when people began to get concerned about it. Since then, we've seen some modest gains in test scores, a tightening of high school curriculums and a raising of college admission standards."

The report did not specify how much the proposed reforms would cost or where the funds would come from. "We decided not to put a price tag on it, because we think the debate should be on the educational substance," Mr. Boyer said. "The money is there if the country agrees on the priorities."

The report also differs from other recent studies by rejecting the suggestion that the school year should be extended. "The issue is not more time but better use of what we have," Mr. Boyer said.

The Carnegie analysis traced many of the problems facing American high schools to poor working conditions for teachers. "Teachers are deeply troubled, not only about salaries, but especially about loss of status, the bureaucratic pressures, a negative public image, the lack of recognition and rewards," it stated.

Mr. Boyer said that ways must be found to "treat teachers as professionals," including relieving them of non-classroom tasks, assuring them of at least one free period a day for preparing lessons and creating discretionary funds for travel, bringing in an outside lecturer or purchasing equipment.

The report painted a bleak picture of the state of English instruction in American high schools and described writing as "the most neglected formal skill in education." It suggested that all new teachers, whatever their academic area, be trained in the teaching of writing and that all students take writing classes with no more than 20 students so that teachers would have time to read and correct papers promptly.

## ■ Poor Performance Cited

A government paper released Thursday states that less than 3 percent of last year's high school graduates met the academic standards recommended by a national commission that spent two years studying the quality of American education, United Press International reported from Washington.

The students' performance was gauged by the Education Department's National Center for Education Statistics, which analyzed the transcripts of more than 12,000 students and compared their course work to the work recommended by the National Commission on Excellence in Education. Only 2.6 percent of the 1982 graduates met the commission's standards.

## Teachers' Lack of Expertise Is Criticized

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A leading education official in the Reagan administration has issued a call that teachers be required to have "degrees or demonstrable expertise" in the subjects they plan to teach.

The official, William J. Bennett, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, said: "It is ridiculous that people who have

an education degree may teach his-  
tory, but people who have a history  
degree or deep knowledge of history  
may not teach it." He called on  
states and local communities to re-  
quire prospective teachers to have  
degrees in their subjects.

Mr. Bennett made his remarks in a speech distributed Wednesday before he was to speak in Philadelphia to a meeting of the American Legislative Exchange Council, made up of 1,000 education and state legislatures. "In

many instances," Mr. Bennett said,  
"a network of teacher unions,  
training institutions and certifica-  
tion boards has put its self-interest  
ahead of a common interest."

The president of the National Education Association, Mary Futter, defended the schools of education before the speech distributed. "The communication of knowledge is a learned skill, and it is in everyone's best interest that this basic skill be mastered before a teacher enters the classroom."

## Jesse Jackson Seeks Voters in Berlin

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a civil rights leader and potential candidate for the U.S. presidency, visited West Berlin on Friday to meet with U.S. troops.

Mr. Jackson flew to the divided city from Frankfurt a day after he had urged blockades of U.S. military installations to protest deployment of nuclear missiles.

In speeches to U.S. troops, Mr. Jackson has urged soldiers to register to vote in the 1984 election for black, Hispanic and women candidates.

Mr. Jackson was scheduled to have lunch with officials of the U.S. mission at a center city hotel, and then visit the Kreuzberg section near the Berlin Wall.

Mr. Jackson was also seeking to register voters among the soldiers of the Berlin Brigade at Marien Barracks.

Mr. Jackson has been touring U.S. bases in West Germany since Wednesday seeking support for his

possible campaign for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. He has not yet announced his candidacy but is already regarded as a contender on the basis of good showings in U.S. public opinion polls.

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Republican Stirrings

Are Republican politicians getting edgy? At the beginning of the year there was a lot of doubt about whether President Reagan would run for re-election. Those doubts were mostly dispersed by bursts of campaign-like appearances by the president and by assurances from aides that he would announce a decision to run at an appropriate time — perhaps after his trip to Asia in November. As the time for an announcement comes closer, the chances increase that the president will decide to run. But, at the same time, the politicians are getting a bit edgy. You can feel it in the air. What if he should surprise almost everyone and decide to retire to the ranch?

Some politicians are quite forthright. The Senate majority leader, Howard Baker, has made clear his inclination to run if Mr. Reagan does not, and he keeps locked in a drawer a plan of what he needs to do in that event. That Senator Baker has convinced everyone he will not run if Mr. Reagan does has made it all the easier for him to describe matter-of-factly, as he did on "Face the Nation" recently, why he would like to be president.

Almost as candid is the man Senator Baker has named as his toughest competitor in such a race: Senator Bob Dole. If Mr. Reagan doesn't run, Mr. Dole says, "there will probably be a

group of us heading for Iowa. We ought to go there in peace." They will include, presumably, George Bush, who as vice president has very good reasons for remaining silent on his future political plans. As befits his station, he has confined his public statements to saying that he supports Mr. Reagan for re-election. There will also presumably be candidates more to the Republican right. Many Reagan supporters feel that Messrs. Baker, Dole and Bush believe in policies quite different from theirs.

Some of these Republicans are expressing dissatisfaction with Mr. Reagan on various grounds; but none has a candidate to run against him — or a nationally known candidate should he choose to retire. They can argue that Senators Paul Laxalt and Jesse Helms and Representative Jack Kemp have adhered to conservative principle and compiled records of achievement in government entitling them to serious consideration. But none can claim to have exercised the same responsibilities as Messrs. Bush, Baker or Dole.

So even the slightest possibility that Mr. Reagan will not run makes the Republicans nervous. If he runs, the Republican nomination will be uncontested for the first time since 1956. If he doesn't, hold on to your hat!

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Counting the Jobless

How severe was the recent recession? By standard counts of total unemployment, very severe. Total monthly unemployment, as measured by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approached 11 percent, and the bureau estimates that in 1982 one out of three workers suffered some sort of employment problem. But by another measure of unemployment, the insured unemployment rate, things were not all that bad. This discrepancy is of keen interest because it is the lower of the two measures that currently determines in substantial part how much additional help the government provides to the jobless.

Many unemployed people are not eligible for unemployment benefits because they have not worked long enough to qualify, have used up all their benefits or have quit or been fired. As a result, the insured unemployment rate is always lower than the total rate. But a recent study by an economist of the Brookings Institution, Gary Burless, points out that the discrepancy has increased sharply since 1980, for reasons that are not all readily explainable.

Although the 1982 recession hit a larger portion of experienced industrial workers who would normally be expected to qualify most readily for benefits, the jobless received much

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### President Reagan and Lebanon

Mr. Reagan's decision to authorize the marines to attack American air strikes reflects a determination to escalate the situation with Syria to force Damascus into a political understanding with the Lebanese government.

The American president is loaded with defeat from Nicaragua to El Salvador to Chad and he cannot withstand another defeat from another strategic location such as Lebanon. He will not allow defeat at the hands of a small country like Syria. He believes any retreat in Lebanon would encourage his European allies to desist joining the club of medium-range missiles against the Soviet Union.

— Al-Anba (Kuwait).

Saudi Arabia's continuation of its efforts to save Lebanon from destruction is translated into a Saudi determination to see an Arab solution. This would make internationalization of the case become remote, as that would serve neither Lebanon nor the Arabs.

— Al-Riyad (Riyadh).

If the Americans decide to make Lebanon a test of wills between themselves and Syria, then Syria will win. It is not yet inevitable that this should happen, but President Reagan has made it a good deal more likely by beefing up the naval presence of Beirut and giving the local commanders power to send in air strikes if the marines on shore come under attack.

Obviously the peacekeeping force, so inappropriately named, should have power to respond if attacked, but the response has to be moderated to the size of the challenge. If it is not, then the United States must be willing to be sucked into a conflict which it either has to fight regardless of consequences or quit in humiliation. The commitment of prestige to so ambiguous a cause as the settlement of Lebanon's sectarian civil war would be an arrogant gesture or a desperately foolish one, or both.

There is no need for the other members of the peacekeeping force — France, Britain and

Italy — to endorse America's assumptions. The United States will achieve far more by a sensible diplomatic dialogue with Damascus, where the real arbitration now takes place, than by mounting an overbearing and incomprehending naval presence.

— The Guardian (London).

If the choice boils down to deeper U.S. military involvement or allowing Lebanon to split into warring factions, some Americans might choose the latter.

— The Omaha (Nebraska) World-Herald.

### Farewell to an Ambassador

One offers Mr. John J. Louis the sympathetic arm around the shoulders as he departs these shores with the misfortune of being the first United States ambassador to be fired by Washington in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Louis, blessed by a gracious wife and a most picturesque daughter, has been a splendid social representative of his great nation.

Mr. Louis can smooth his doubts ruffled pride by reflecting that he is the most conspicuous victim to date of the flawed American approach to diplomatic duty. This treats ambassadorships as an honor system or more crudely as plums to be handed round a president's personal and political cronies. The sharpening cold war, the growing anti-Americanism of the European left and sensitive problems with cruise and Pershing mean that weightier figures are now needed abroad than those normally thrown up by the system.

By tying ambassadorships to politics and individual presidents, the system ensures also that many ambassadors last only a two-year learning period and are then replaced — too short to establish relations with oppositions as well as governments, to learn a country and to build up trusted relations. For the United States, whose diplomacy grows ever more complex, the system is no longer good enough.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

## FROM OUR SEPT. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Boer Agents in Venezuela?

NEW YORK — In anticipation of war between Holland and Venezuela, a force is being recruited in the United States to act as secret service agents in Venezuela for the Dutch interests until the outbreak of hostilities, and then of taking the lead in a foreign legion movement against President Castro. This has been admitted by Mr. P. F. Joubert, a Boer veteran of Johannesburg, South Africa. "We want about sixty men for the service in Venezuela," said he. "So far I have been very successful in getting the right men. I represent patriotic Hollanders and a group of wealthy men in Johannesburg. I served nineteen months in the Boer war and am related to General Joubert." He stated emphatically that he is not acting for the Dutch Government.

1933: A Spaniard Praises Fascism

MADRID — While Fascism has desirable features, there is only a remote chance of its adoption here, said José María Gil Robles, influential right wing leader, upon his return from the Hitler rally in Nuremberg. Gil Robles said the World War was responsible for the implantation of Fascism in Italy and National Socialism in Germany and that in Spain motivations were lacking for such a movement. Among the favorable aspects of Fascism he saw "its exaltation of patriotic values, its deep anti-Marxist significance, its enmity to Liberal and parliamentary democracy, its coordinating of labor among all social classes, and its animation of youth, imparting optimism, so different from the gloomy and uninviting skepticism of Spain's leaders and intellectuals."

1948: International Herald Tribune

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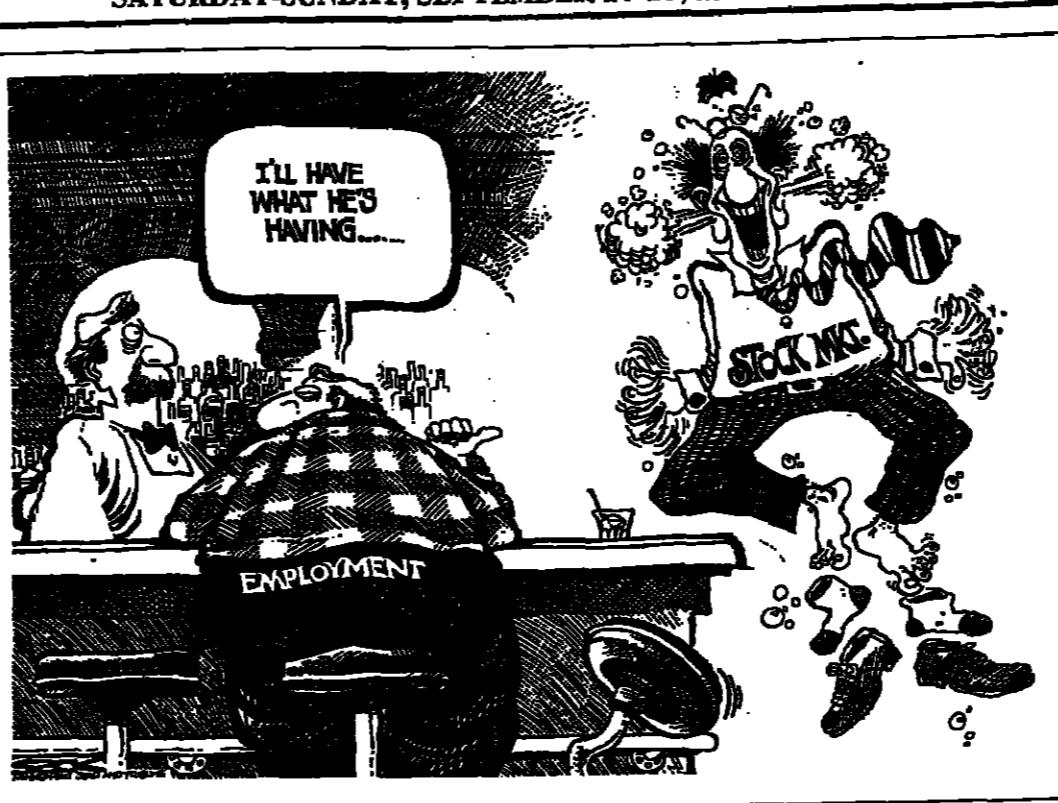
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## Lebanon: Promote a Deal With Syria . . .

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — The crisis in Lebanon has reached a turning point and requires a full new policy review in Washington.

It is pure piffle to pretend that U.S. Marines and European troops are still faced with the job they were sent to accomplish. That was, in the first place, to oversee the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces. They were sent back for a longer term after the refugee camp massacres to protect civilians when the Israelis withdrew from Beirut.

Acknowledged or not, their mission now is to prevent the collapse of President Amin Gemayel's government and thus "save" Lebanon. U.S. policy remains committed to the "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity" of Lebanon.

It is now necessary to reconsider whether that goal is possible and what, in the circumstances, might have a chance of promoting it even on the somewhat fictional basis that has always been the foundation of Lebanon. Only when the facts are acknowledged can there be any sensible approach to the questions of what to do with the marines and whether to invoke the War Powers Resolution. At present the debate is going on in a fog without a compass. The only useful comparison with Vietnam is the repeated failure to examine reality.

Arguing over whether Lebanon is fighting a civil war or resisting intervention is deceitful. There are elements of both and there have been, at spiraling levels of violence, for more than a decade. Lebanon's tragedy is precisely that its internal factions keep seeking outside support in an attempt to prevail, or even because it brings in money.

Now is there much point in going back to apportion blame. All have made mistakes, perhaps starting

with France when it created "Greater Lebanon" out of the debris of the Ottoman empire and then proclaimed it independent in 1943.

The Palestinians, Syrians, Israelis, Americans and Lebanese themselves have envenomed this roiling Middle East stepstone. At present Lebanon is in fact partitioned. The one beneficiary of the changes provoked by last year's Israeli invasion is Syria. It has consolidated its hold on the parts of the country that interest it most. It has gained renewed backing from Moscow.

President Assad has achieved decisive influence over the PLO. He has imposed a power of veto to prevent Jordan from accepting the Reagan initiative on negotiations for the West Bank, and to prevent a Lebanese settlement with Israel. Now he has also gained right of veto over composition of the Lebanese government itself. That is the meaning of repudiation of the agreement that the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, signed under the tutelage of the U.S. presidential envoy, Robert McFarland.

It is also the meaning of Syria's new right to send an "observer" to participate in further negotiations for a power-sharing pact among the Lebanese. Saudi Arabia also has an observer, but that is a fig leaf affixed in hopes of a little Syrian modesty.

So the question of what can be done to calm Lebanon cannot be answered without Syrian participation. At this stage Syria's ambition does not seem to include annexation. Nor does Israel want to annex largely Shiite southern Lebanon.

But both want dominant influence in areas they

## Post-Begin Israel: Votes Could Ratify the Legacy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Israel needs a general election.

As Menachem Begin steps down, his longtime right-hand man, Yitzhak Shamir, is set to step in. He is a shrewd, short, tough-minded veteran of the political wars who will quickly be faced with a historic choice.

He could be an interim prime minister, holding the coalition of the right together until elections in 1985 and then standing aside for a younger and more popular candidate such as Defense Minister Moshe Arens or Deputy Prime Minister Avi Dery.

Or he could see himself as more than a caretaker, and seek to serve a couple of years and then try to win election in his own right, thereby dimming his party's chances.

Or Mr. Shamir could call for elections in the spring.

Parliamentary legitimacy is not enough; to lead effectively at home

and to command political respect abroad, a democratic leader needs a mandate. Israel's greatest advantage is that, among its neighbors, it has the most stable democratic system, with a pernickety free press and a disinterested citizenry. That system, more than strategic concerns or ethnic ties, engenders the respect of its key ally and supporter in the West.

Much has been made of Israeli self-doubts; it is time for an affirmation of its majority's will. The time is ripe, first, for Israel to say to itself and the world whether it is proud or ashamed of its move into Lebanon to break up the PLO core and end the takeover of that country by Syria.

Doves in Israel and the United States want to wash their hands of Lebanon, abandoning the Christians and other minorities to the Syrian dictator; with consistency, they would also deny the West Bank to Israel, putting that strategic strip into anti-democratic hands as well.

Hawks in both countries (and in the little-known "Club of Bern," an informal, high-level group of officials in several nations responsible for fighting terrorism) had the costly move into Lebanon as overdue. The decade-long aggression by Syria stands exposed as that Soviet client refuses to withdraw, tries to overthrow the government in Beirut and foments attacks on U.S. Marines. Terrorist raids and rockets into Israel have ceased, at least part of Lebanon is denied to Syrian control.

Only when the voice of the people of Israel is heard can the wisdom of the move north be ratified; only then can the will of Israel to check Syrian expansion be made unmistakable.

A second reason why spring elections in Israel would be propitious: Political competition in America offers the chance to a prime minister with a mandate to make the relationship more special than ever.

Mr. Reagan may be finished with his futile flirtation with Saudi who are bankrolling the Syrians. The international peacekeepers, eager to get out of the fire of militias in Lebanon and pacifists at home, will seek a long-term arrangement with the Syrians to stop Syrian infiltration.

Among the Democrats, Walter Mondale has suddenly discovered that President Carter was wrong and Israeli settlements in the West Bank are not illegal, while Senator John Glenn has just made a major speech decrying phony "evenhandedness" that has been tilting against Israel. "Instead of pandering to terrorists," he says, "let us begin the search for other elements on the West Bank — or elsewhere — who are willing to speak for the Palestinians."

Senator Glenn then suggests that if the Camp David process "inevitably breaks down," the United States should be prepared to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

That is a useful idea of Mr. Glenn's key foreign policy adviser, Carl Ford of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff; it would give Egypt a chance to tell the Arab world that by dealing with non-PLO Palestinians it would be saving Jerusalem. The Glenn approach would penalize Arab delay rather than reward it.

The year 1984 will be a good one for a new Israeli prime minister with a resounding mandate and a command of colloquial English to make solid, long-term agreements with the U.S. government, even as he builds eight-lane bridges to the opposition.

Israel under Menachem Begin became a bastion of strength and a center of controversy, making peace with Egypt and breaking the power of the PLO. By moving boldly now to assert the identity of its leadership for at least the next five years, Israel after Mr. Begin can do even better.

The New York Times

## Or Pitch In With Gemayel to Reunite the Country?

By Barry Rubin

WASHINGTON — Until now the marines in Lebanon have been primarily a peacekeeping force. They have been an uphill mission, to say the least, but it is time for an even harder assignment — the active shoring up of the government of Lebanon. More specifically, the United States should help it begin to reunite the country by backing up its efforts to take control of the Chouf.

Time is running out. Syria continues to build up Lebanese groups opposed to the authorities in Beirut — particularly the Druze forces led by Walid Jumblat — thereby progressively weakening the government's confidence. The great risk is that President Amin Gemayel's cabinet will panic, abandoning hope of national reconciliation and accepting a return to sectarian warfare. In the face of this threat, the United States but must use its political influence and military leverage to press for a deal.

Second, the State Department should downgrade efforts to woo Syria out of Lebanon. American attempts to encourage or buy Syrian withdrawal are doomed to failure because Washington can offer nothing that Damascus wants. Nor is there any prospect of either Arab or Soviet pressure to induce President Hafez al-Assad to pull back. As a Soviet ally and the main obstacle to ending the Lebanese civil war, Syria is hardly a potential American friend.

Third, the United States should encourage Israel to support a return of Lebanese authority in the Chouf. It is hardly in Israel's interests to see the PLO return to the mountains. And if Jerusalem warns the Druze forces there that Israel will no longer protect their southern flank, Mr. Jumblat is not likely to be so eager to harass the government in Beirut. Washington should encourage Israel to pull

back to the international border — at least in the coastal region — in a year or so.

Fourth, anti-government Druze forces in the Chouf must be faced with the prospect of military defeat. Up to now Washington has hoped that President Gemayel could make a political deal with Mr. Jumblat, but instead the Druze are at present shooting at marines and threatening Beirut from the east. The problem is that Mr. Jumblat is not fighting for internal reform but rather as a Syrian instrument, a block reconstruction of the country. He must understand that if he fails to make a deal, the United States will support the Lebanese army with air and naval fire.

Fifth, the Gemayel government must be urged to seek reconciliation with Shiite Moslems. That is a useful idea of Mr. Glenn's key foreign policy adviser, Carl Ford of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff; it would give Egypt a chance to tell the Arab world that by dealing with non-PLO Palestinians it would be saving Jerusalem. The Glenn approach would penalize Arab delay rather than reward it.

The year 1984 will be a good one for a new Israeli prime minister with only five major steps to stem the bleeding crisis now. Vaccination will only make matters worse.

The writer, a fellow at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### No Explanation Needed

In a statement read to reporters after the downing of the South Korean jetliner, U.S. presidential spokesman Larry M. Speakes is quoted as saying that "the Soviet Union owes an explanation to the world about how and why this tragedy has occurred." In view of the actions of



## ARTS / LEISURE

## Doré's Childlike Imagination

By Michael Gibson  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — Probably the most precocious, prolific, youthful and versatile artist of his day, Gustave Doré (1832-1883) began his career in early childhood. He was drawing amusing sketches at the age of 6, publishing regularly by the time he was 15, and in his relatively short lifetime he produced a mass of drawings, watercolors and paintings that, according to one estimate, could be hung in a continuous line between Paris and Lyons — a distance of 450 kilometers (280 miles).

One authority sets his production at 11,000 items, but Jean Adhémar, former curator of prints at the Bibliothèque Nationale, is willing to go as high as 100,000. No one seems to have made a definite count. How many works did he do in a day, one wonders?

If we admit that his active career extended over 36 years (from the age of 15 to his death at 51), it covered some 13,000 days — including Sundays. But Doré also traveled, played the violin, was a surprising gymnast (he did spectacular somersaults and once walked on his hands around the dizzying battlements of a medieval fortress), enjoyed playing the role of a fashion-plate dandy and took the ladies out to dinner (he lived all his life with his mother, however, and died of a heart attack two years after losing her).

Strangely enough, this phenomenal illustrator and painter, who was world famous during his lifetime, has not yet found his proper niche in art history. Both in his day and ours, he has often been disposed of in a cursory fashion. The centenary exhibition at the Musée Carnavalet and the Pavillon des Arts is therefore a welcome opportunity to find out what Doré achieved and also what he did not pretend to achieve.

Doré's most spectacular talent, besides his swift and brilliant draftsmanship, was an exceptional

ly vivid imagination. But it is not only vivid, it also conveys, when it is at its best — as in the illustrations for *Don Quixote* — a sense of the definitive.

Honoré Daumier also did several unforgettable paintings on the same theme, less narrative and more archetypal. The comparison between the two is interesting: Daumier too was a born draftsman and an abundant illustrator. Strangely enough Doré, some 25 years younger, is more Romantic in his idiom and lacks the graphic freedom that makes Daumier's genius seem so modern.

Doré had a conservative disposition as an artist, but he had the immediate and vivid fantasy of a child and an innate sense of the theatrical. The most characteristic trait of all Doré's work is the immensity of the world he represents. As in a child's imagination, the wide world is displayed as the vast arena of unpredictable adventures. This is where Doré is at his best, whether he is illustrating *Cervantes*, the adventures of Simbad, Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," Tennyson, Milton's "Paradise Lost" or the Bible. He also did *Dante*, *Rabelais*, *Balzac*, *Perrault*, *Chateaubriand*, *Théophile Gautier*, *Le Fontaine*, *Ariosto*, *Edgar Allan Poe*, parts of *Shakespeare* and "The Tale of a Wandering Jew."

This last tale, probably a Christian folk variant on the theme of Elijah wandering unrecognized through the world to this day, offers the sort of opportunity that Doré's imagination thrived on. His Wandering Jew, who is unable to die until the Second Coming, is a colossal figure with an implausible mass of hair and beard radiating about his head — a patriarch gone to seed.

Many of Doré's paintings and watercolors deal with the subjects of his illustrations. They are to be seen, with his sculpture, at the Pavillon des Arts, while the show at the Musée Carnavalet is devoted to

paintings are intensely Romantic

They have the scope of his best illustrations, but they also convey the beauty, mystery and loneliness of unpopulated nature.

Finally, Doré was an excellent, sometimes playful, sometimes conventional sculptor. One of the items in the show is a mirror in a golden frame he designed for the Empress of Russia. A flock of baby angels are shown busily pushing aside a heavy golden curtain to reveal the imperial features in the oval glass.

Victor Hugo, one of his contemporaries, sized up Doré in the following terms: "His nature was independent, sincere and proud,

but his character was uneven and very personal. He was neither a man of the world with amiable and correct manners, nor a brilliant and

Doré's "Apparition of Banquo's Ghost."



seductive talker. There was nothing romantic about him and his conversation was halting, blunt and familiar, almost abrupt and did not correspond with the ideal representation one could have of him, even though it might contain original flashes of wit and lively sallies. Edmond de Goncourt said of his "fresh, babyish, round, flat face — a moon-face for magic lanterns," but the critic Jules Claretie, who described him as a mercurial, said: "He has everything one needs to be successful: cheerfulness, vitality, dedication and . . . a pleasant face."

*Gustave Doré, Pavillon des Arts, Forum des Halles, Terrasse Rambuteau, Paris 1, and Musée Carnavalet, 23 Rue de Sévigné, Paris 3, every day but Monday from 10 A.M. to 5.40 P.M. until Nov. 6.*

## U.S. Court Case Divides Publishers and Authors

By Edwin McDowell  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — In a decision handed by book publishers but questioned by the Authors Guild, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit unanimously reversed a lower court decision that Prentice-Hall failed properly to advertise and to promote one of its books, "Du Pont: Behind the Nylon Curtain," by Gerard Colb Zigler.

Publishers say the decision affirms their right to determine the size of a book's press run and advertising budget. "This is the first time a court has spelled out the scope of a publisher's obligation to promote the books it publishes," John Kosher, the lawyer for Prentice-Hall, said. "The court has now declared that the publisher, under terms of a traditional contract, is under an obligation merely to use 'fair and reasonable' efforts to promote its books, and it also said that a jury or judge should not second-guess the decisions of a publisher as to whether it acted in good faith."

The Townsend Hoopes, president of the Association of American Publishers, is equally pleased with the court ruling. "It restores the sense of proportion that was needed," he said. "It said that the rule of reason

applies, and that Prentice-Hall acted reasonably."

But Irwin Karp, counsel for the Authors Guild, which filed a brief in support of Zigler, said the action of publishers may prove premature. "Authors can still claim that publishers didn't fulfill their obligation to exercise reasonable efforts," he said. "They can still get damages if they can prove that a publisher acted in bad faith." Karp added that in his opinion the Court of Appeals did not follow New York law, under which there is an implied obligation for a licensee to, in this case, a publisher — to exercise its best efforts.

Carl Stewart, the lawyer for Zigler, likewise thinks that the Court of Appeals did not follow the law. "It cannot reverse a finding of facts by the lower court unless it finds that those findings were clearly erroneous, and it did not state that it found them clearly erroneous," he said. He said he would file a petition for a rehearing.

The Zigler book, published by Prentice-Hall in November 1974, was optioned to the Fortune Book Club for \$5,000. In July of that year, when the book was in gallery proofs, a spokesman for E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. telephoned the head of the Book-of-the-Month Club (which owns the

Fortune Book Club) and said that Du Pont considered the book "scurrilous and unfair." Soon after the club canceled its option and forfeited its \$5,000.

Prentice-Hall, after accusing the book club of knuckling under to pressure, reduced its scheduled 15,000-copy first printing to 10,000 and cut the advertising budget from \$15,000 to \$5,500. Zigler subsequently sued both Prentice-Hall and Du Pont for more than \$1 million, contending that the publisher had breached its contract with him by bowing to pressure from Du Pont to curtail distribution of the book.

Judge Charles L. Brieant, who conducted the trial in federal district court, ruled last year that "there is no evidence that Du Pont attempted to 'suppress' the book," even though "Every possible inference adverse to the character of the Du Ponts is drawn by the author."

He ruled that Prentice-Hall had breached its contract by failing to use its "best efforts" to promote the book "fully and fairly" because of embarrassment over its content or concern for its marketability. Saying the book could have sold 25,000 copies instead of the 12,500 copies it did sell, he ruled that the author was therefore entitled to \$24,250 in additional royalties that he would have received from the higher sales.

That decision gladdened the hearts of the many writers who believe that their publisher failed to publicize or promote their book adequately, a complaint that is one of the main sources of irritation between authors and publishers.

But the decision of the three-judge Court of Appeals, written by Judge Ralph K. Winter, noted that the contract between publisher and author expressly leaves printing and advertising decisions to the publisher. Judge Winter added that any such decision "is not subject to second-guessing" by judge or jury.

On the other hand, those who support the authors' point of view take comfort from Judge Winter's additional comment that the contract in question also establishes a relationship between publisher and author, "which implies an obligation upon the former to make reasonable efforts in publishing a book" it has accepted.

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The phases and contradictions in his work and life, the mellow and the moody, the macabre and the carnal coarse, are well illustrated in the exhibition now in Antwerp at the Fine Arts Museum; 120 paint-

ings and more than 100 drawings offer a chance to ponder and absorb this elusive artist, who seems to shoulder his way through the tight conventions of late 19th-century art into an era of his own. For Ensor, life was a constant confrontation, a battle against what he saw as entrenched bigotry, hidebound ideas, personal animosity and social injustice.

The conflict was intensified by his introspective, bitter turn of mind and exteriorized by a ferocity of caricature that must have scared the wits out of friends and enemies alike. Few were spared the transformation from commonplace human features into grimacing travesties incorporating vice, corruption, hypocrisy and any other nastiness Ensor could gleefully conjure up.

In the vast painting "Christ's Entry into Brussels," a key Ensor work, the artist has a field day satirizing hostile critics, pompous clerics, former friends who had ventured ambitions, all of whom appear as actors in the crowd scenes. The modest figure of Christ, encircled with a gold Byzantine halo and bearing a distinct resemblance to the artist himself, is just visible between two throngs of posturing humanity.

Ensor's persecution paranoia resulted in a tendency to identify with Christ as a fellow-victim of bigoted machinations. Controversy arose a few years ago when the painting, lent to the United States for almost two years, seemed likely to stay there. An anonymous millionaire was said to have offered \$2 million for it, and a row that Ensor would have delighted in blew

up in Belgium at the idea of losing their own mad painter's masterpiece. However, the owner, with virtuous patriotism, declined to sell and the work was safely returned.

Ten years earlier, when he was 17, Ensor painted a very different scene, a small work but a miniature masterpiece much cherished by the Antwerp Museum, where it forms part of the permanent collection. A lone bathing chariot stands solitary and secretive on pale sand beside a stretch of steel-gray sea under a wind-whirled northern sky, seeming to provide a clue to Ensor's own sense of isolation.

Other early works are darker and more somber in palette. The interiors probably represented security and comfort to his wary spirit, perhaps even safety from the lurid figures he loosed later on canvas, rooms filled with furniture and peopled by women. Sudden illumination breaks through in "The Oyster Eater," an interior scene lightened by a color-flecked thick white tablecloth, white napkins, a white blouse. The visual pleasure is heightened by a voluptuous lingering on wine bottles, glass goblets. However, a lesson on, making a rich still life that almost hides the barely visible oyster. Behind her head, a pile of books on a dresser emphasizes that this is a living room, not a restaurant.

Like the Belgian Surrealist Magritte, Ensor lived a peaceful small-town life, conjuring up his images and coaxing them on to

canvases in a very ordinary, cluttered room within a small and cluttered house, now a museum in Ostend complete with a reconstruction of the souvenir and mask shop on the ground floor. Ensor's paintings of his own room reveals walls hung frame-to-frame with art work, his favorite oriental vases, a squashy green armchair and his sturdy upright black piano, a cramped environment that must have cradled his seething spirit cozily. He seethed a lot in his creative years, though the setting seemed to purify when belated critical appreciation brought him the title of baron and establishment approval.

The Belgian taste for the grotesque seems to have accounted for the instant popularity of his dammingly demonic carnival fantasies, produced when he discovered the release of color. Within the cavitating artist, a cineast may have been struggling to escape. Years later, in a medium little known to Ensor, Fellini brought to life a wide-screen vision of human grotesqueries akin to those in Ensor's painted world.

The filmmaker's own drawings underline the strange similarities in their outlook, both seeing life as a setting for bright-hued venality and breathtaking vulgarity.

A painting by Ensor of his own set design for a theatrical venture in 1910 displays his eye for theater and incorporates his own house in Ostend as part of the scenery, ground-floor window filled with

gesticulating puppets. Because his distortions of human features into carnival masks proved so popular, Ensor took to adding them to older and more academic works, sometimes to startling effect.

A conventional somber study of a negro in the style of Rubens probably done in his Brussels art school days, has a pyramid of funny faces in typical Ensor technique peering in from the side, upsetting the balance of the painting but adding dash and verve to an otherwise static presentation.

Another surprise is the glimpse of a different style he might well have developed but never did: a sudden piece of geometric art: four squares of strong color outlined in black and topped with white triangles bulk large in an unexceptional architectural portrait of Brussels Town Hall, almost eclipsing the main monument.

Self-portraits plot the course of the wayward young man to titillated artistic figurehead and provide plenty of surface detail to study. But Ensor angrily observant of social misery and police brutality, Ensor in a flower-decked hat, Ensor the painter of children with a rare gentleness and intimacy, Ensor in jaunty mood, Ensor the fertile imagination for the fresh and the frightening, remain disparate personalities difficult to reconcile into one man.

James Ensor, Fine Arts Museum, Antwerp, to Oct. 30.

## Automats and Siren Songs

By Sourou Melikian  
*International Herald Tribune*

**L**ONDON — Few items seem at auctions are quite as mysterious as a Mozart sound box. The first mystery is the Mozart connection — no one seems to know how that was established. The other mystery is about it why anybody would want one, even as part of a *Salon Pathéphone* with 10-inch turntable and white painted metal horn, all encased in stained oak, such as was being sold at Sotheby's on Tuesday. The lot looks like a cheap piece of mass-produced furniture with a common record-playing system.

And that is exactly what it is. At Sotheby's sale of mechanical musical instruments and automata, one piece tempted a buyer to pay £264 (about \$393). There

condition is impeccable. Alas, a crack in the head is beyond human repair.

Automata on the whole are fragile things. Few have come down to us untouched. Hence the rarity of the scene of a monkey schoolmaster teaching arithmetic to a little monkey pupil who stands at the blackboard under a leafy tree. The bespectacled master holds a book open in one hand, raises a cane in the other and moves his head as the musical movement plays a French tune, all of it on an ebony base under the lid, not overly expensive in comparison with the previous piece.

But moving monkeys are never terribly popular. Baddeley, a graduate in civil engineering from Manchester University, says wryly, "They 'give you the creeps.'" Americans, however, are made of sterner stuff. The same buyer, who had left a commission bid, pocketed the item, by far the best in the sale.

Big business began with the third part of the sale — musical boxes, piano-melodios, violino-virtuosos and the like. It takes an experienced eye to detect the real gem. To the spectator who might be thinking in terms of decorative art, a fine 24-inch Lockmann "Orpheus" disk musical box on stand" as Sotheby's catalog calls it, looks surprisingly like one of thousands of heavy sideboards favored by the lower middle class throughout Europe at the turn of the century.

The brown undistinguished veneer, the heavy ball seat and grooved molding at the base and top are very much in the taste of an elderly generation of connoisseurs in the wealthy districts of Paris today. Never trust appearances. This, the specialist commented, is the Rolls-Royce of the disk musical boxes." He quotes a similar item sold in 1905 directly from the firm's catalog for an astronomical 400 marks. On Tuesday a Florida collector acquired it for £3,960.

As the sale, conducted with great virtuosity by Baddeley, proceeded, excitement rose. A violino-virtuoso made by the Mills Novelty Co. of Chicago sent the room into ecstasy. When shut, the item looks like a cheap mahogany veneer *secrétaire à neuf* in neo-Napoleonic I style of the kind that was fashionable around 1910, when this was made. But no *secrétaire* ever made such noise. The mechanism owes its excellent shape to the recent restoration done by Andrew Pilmer of Horbury in West Yorkshire. When a coin was inserted immediately after the sale to check its condition, the violin mounted horizontally in the middle of an elaborate mechanism, started whining loudly, if somewhat out of tune, and the 44 keys of the automatic piano went clanging all at once, comfortably filling Sotheby's large auction room with sound.

After fierce competition, the piano virtuoso was wrested from an eager West German dealer by a £12,100 commission bid from the United States. If American fellow collectors feel a pang of jealousy, they may comfort themselves with the thought that while violino-virtuosos may be "rare" on this side of the Atlantic, as stated in the catalog, they are plentiful in the United States where they seldom exceed \$6,000 to \$8,000, half Sotheby's auction price. Someone must have forgotten to tell the American bidder.

The sale culminated with an orchestra made by Pierre Eich in Ghent, Belgium, around 1925. The instrument defies description. The movement, operated by inserting a coin, plays from paper rolls on piano. It also has 102 organ pipes in six automatic registers including clarinet, saxophone, cello, violins and so on. Pilmer who knows the instrument well and restored it, speaks highly of the firm's work. Such an instrument would have been playing every day since it was made around 1925 until about 1960, when this one was bought from a Belgian café. It will now go on producing melodious sounds in Florida for a mere £13,200.

First there was a couple of dancers in 18th-century

## The Seething Spirit Behind James Ensor's Masks

By Ronz Dobson  
*International Herald Tribune*

**A**NTWERP, Belgium — James Ensor was an exotic eccentric, an enigma as artist and as man. His bizarre midnight capers on the rooftops of Ostend, shouting insults at inhabitants of the seaside town he lived in all his life, are echoed in the distorted visions he painted of carnival revelers in nasty masks roving streets and beaches.

Yet Ensor also painted those same rooftops tranquil under huge drowsy skies as light filtered through the bulky clouds above the sea, observed at firsthand from his stance among the chimney pots. His mother was Belgian, born in Brussels; mostly it was his mother who supported the family with her seaside souvenir and carnival mask shop, while his father briefly took off for America to make his fortune, failed and returned home to take up serious drinking.

A seemingly vicious misogynist who lampooned women both in general and in particular in his savagely brilliant writings and his many drawings and paintings, Ensor nonetheless lived his life in a female stockade surrounded by mother, sister, nieces (half-Chinese), the result of a brief union between his sister and a Chinese living in Germany) and mistress — quite content to be nagged and nurtured all his days.

The phases and contradictions in his work and life, the mellow and the moody, the macabre and the carnal coarse, are well illustrated in the exhibition now in Antwerp at the Fine Arts Museum; 120 paint-

ings and more than 100 drawings offer a chance to ponder and absorb this elusive artist, who seems to shoulder his way through the tight conventions of late 19th-century art into an era of his own. For Ensor, life was a constant confrontation, a battle against what he saw as entrenched bigotry, hidebound ideas, personal animosity and social injustice.

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Factory Utilization in U.S. Climbed To a 21-Month-High During August

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — U.S. factories, mines and utilities operated at an average 76.7 percent of their production capacity in August, the highest rate in almost two years, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday.

An increase for the auto industry helped raise the operating rate, as did a jump for utilities — the latter at least partly because of the unusually warm summer.

The Fed said overall capacity use in August reached the highest level since the 77 percent of November 1981.

## GNP in West Germany Climbs 1.5%

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West Germany's real gross national product, adjusted for seasonal influences, rose 1.5 percent in the second quarter after a 1 percent rise in the first, *Bundeskant* figures showed Friday.

The figures contained in the bank's monthly statistical survey, show it was the largest rise since the second quarter of 1979. The figures show second quarter GNP at a real 315.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$117.5 billion), after adjustment for seasonal influences differences.

In constant 1976 prices, this meant that economic activity was at the highest level since the final 1981 quarter, when the sum of goods and services produced in the economy was at 316.2 billion DM. The figures show large gains in construction activity, spending on capital goods and a small rise in public-sector consumption.

Private consumption, by contrast, showed a small decline in the second quarter after a sharp rise in the first three months of the year, the figures show. Unadjusted figures for GNP published by the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden Sept. 5 showed second quarter real GNP having risen 0.7 percent from the like quarter last year.

## Preussag Says Sales Rose in 1st Half

HANOVER, West Germany (Reuters) — Preussag increased domestic group external sales to two billion Deutsche marks (\$745.7 million) in the first half from 1.97 billion DM in the like 1982 period, a company spokesman said Friday.

He said higher second quarter profits lifted first half profits to above first half 1982 levels, but gave no figures. Second quarter earnings were boosted by higher zinc and silver prices and better oil and gas sales, but lead prices were lower and business in railway tanker wagons and offshore supply shipping was slow.

For 1982, Preussag reported domestic group profit fell to 68.8 million DM from 103.1 million in 1981, on external sales of 4.07 billion DM, up slightly from the year-earlier 4.03 billion.

## Inflation in Britain Rises for 2d Month

LONDON (Reuters) — The annual rate of inflation in Britain edged up to 4.6 percent in August, the second consecutive monthly rise, the government said Friday.

Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit said it was in line with the government's forecast of a rate of 6 percent by the end of the year. He said he expected the figure to reach 5 percent by the end of September.

The government has made inflation a priority, pushing the rate down to 3.7 percent in June from a peak of 22 percent in 1980. But in July the figure edged up again to 4.2 percent.

## French Jobless Rose 0.1% in August

PARIS (Reuters) — Unemployment in France rose 0.1 percent in August to 2.04 million, according to adjusted figures released Friday by the Labor Ministry.

Unadjusted unemployment in August rose 2.1 percent to 1.93 million. The ministry said that August 1983 adjusted and unadjusted figures were 0.5 percent lower than in August 1982.

Meanwhile the Foreign Trade Ministry said that the seasonally adjusted trade deficit narrowed sharply in August to 389 million francs (\$47.98 million) from 3.03 billion in July. A rise in exports for the month to 64.52 billion francs from 59.22 billion in July was the major reason for the lowest monthly trade deficit in several years, it said.

## 5 Firms Sign Jet-Development Pact

HARTFORD, Connecticut (AP) — Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group and companies from four other nations have signed formal documents for the joint development of a new jet engine that would power a 150-seat airliner.

The signing Wednesday in Munich forms a partnership that still must be approved by the U.S. Justice Department, P&W and Rolls-Royce Ltd. each will have a 30 percent share of the work. Japanese Aero Engines Co., Motor-und-Turbinen Union of West Germany and Fiat Aviazione of Italy will share the remaining 40 percent.

## Argentine Airline Reschedules Debt

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Aerolineas Argentinas signed an agreement Friday to reschedule \$22 million of foreign debts.

A spokesman for Morgan Guaranty Trust said banks have also agreed to grant Argentina a 30-day extension on the repayment of \$300 million of a \$1.1-billion bridging loan signed last year. The \$300 million was due for repayment Thursday, but a delay in rescheduling the airline's debt had prevented Argentina from drawing on \$500 million of a new \$1.5-billion loan that it had intended to use for the repayment.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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## New IBM Computers Seen Pressuring Competitors

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. has introduced the first of its long-awaited series of mid-sized computers at prices that industry analysts said would increase pressure on competitors that are already suffering from smaller profit margins.

The computer giant introduced two processors on Thursday, the 4361 and the 4381, to handle a variety of data-processing and scientific tasks. The company said its new computers are two to six times more powerful than the systems they replace.

Also announced was a new disk drive, with about 27 percent more storage capacity than previous IBM models.

"This is IBM's bread-and-butter

product line," said Robert T. Ferig, the president of Enterprise Information Systems in Greenwich, Connecticut, a computer consulting group.

"What is surprising is how aggressively they priced these machines," he said. He noted that in a typical configuration, IBM's customers will now be paying about \$215,000 for computing power that had cost about \$350,000.

Last week, IBM had announced price cuts of 13 percent to 14 percent on most of its most powerful mainframe computers.

Analysts said the new series

will likely force further price cuts on equipment made by such companies as Digital Equipment Corp., Prime Computer, Data General and National Advanced Systems, a

division of National Semiconductor. All make similar systems, and until now have offered better prices.

It was not clear Thursday exactly how deeply competitors will have to cut prices to maintain an edge against IBM. Several said they thought the reductions, particularly its most sophisticated mainframes, would be such as Prime, might begin to begin shipping the 4361 in the fourth quarter and the 4381 in the first quarter of 1984.

The 4361 computer includes improvements that should make the computer more valuable in graphics work and engineering and scientific design tasks.

"These have traditionally been

weak points for IBM," Mr. Ferig said. "Its position should now be much improved."

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 16 1983

The following values and yields stated below are supplied by the Funds listed with their corresponding names. The following symbols indicate frequency of apportionments supplied for the month:  
(d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (b) bi-monthly; (r) quarterly.

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POLAND  
 By James A. Michener. 556 pp. \$17.95.  
 Random House, 201 East 50th St.,  
 New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Darnton

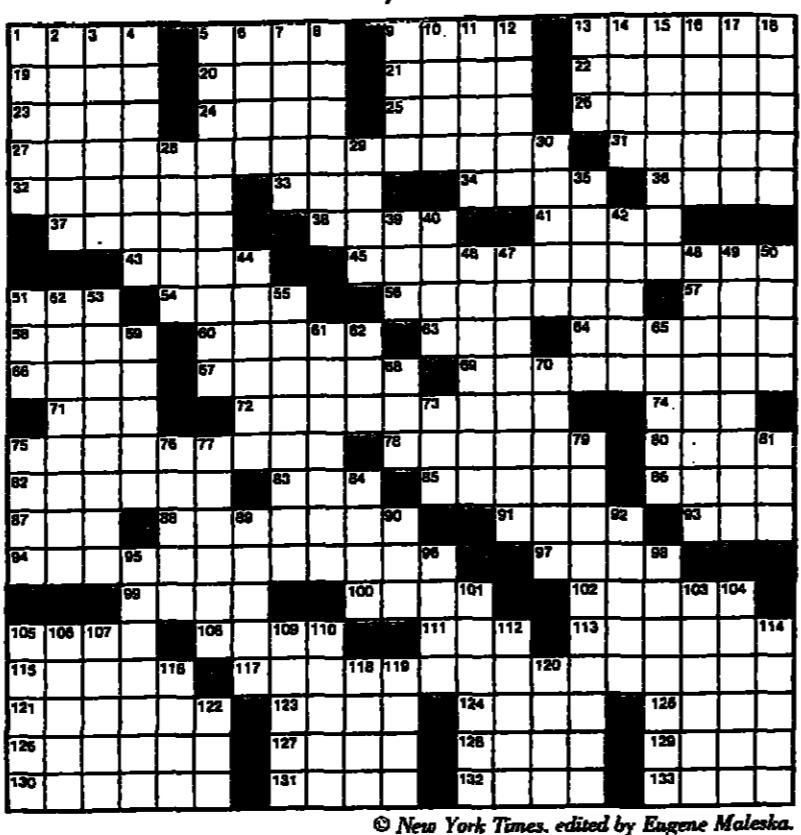
JAMES A. Michener began to immerse himself in Poland in 1977, three years before the name Lech Walesa became famous around the world. He did so, he informs us in the acknowledgments to his new novel, because it had become obvious to him that Poland was soon going to occupy center stage. President, if not modest.

Michener's blockbuster, if that's the word, begins and ends in the near present, the Poland of Solidarity. It is 1981 and the country's political convulsions and the world press focus on the tiny village of Bukowo, the center of the Solidarity. There an intelligent, ideological but angst-ridden minister of agriculture, Szymon Borkowski, is holding talks with a group of militant farmers agitating for their own union. They are led by Janko Bok, a stubborn, salt-of-the-earth, unworried but wise peasant. Both men, it turns out, are from Bukowo.

The negotiations break off at the end of the first chapter and resume nearly 500 pages later. Sandwiched in between are seven centuries of Polish tragedy and heroism, a succession of battles against invading forces — the Tatars, Teutonic knights, Swedes and Turks — the 18th-century partitions,

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**Cosmos** By Bert Rosenfield



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 49 Ingenious  
 50 Shrine Bowl team  
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 52 Type of landing gear  
 53 L.A. event in 1984  
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 103 Fixed over  
 104 Act of 1785  
 105 Almost  
 106 Prince, once  
 107 Singer O'Day  
 108 Dangerous mosquito

## BOOKS

Poland's rebirth after World War I, the 1920 war with the Soviets and, finally, the horrors of the Nazi occupation.

All this is told through the prism of life in Bukowo, a cluster of cottages and castles periodically razed and rebuilt near a grove of beech trees along the Vistula, and in particular through three families, one from the nobility, one from the middle gentry and one from the peasantry. Bound in a feudal relationship, they march off to do battle, the knight, the squire and the serf, generation after generation, until the advent of communism.

It's a tight package — God knows there has to be some handle for an author brave enough to survey the vicissitudes of Polish history — but at times it's a little too tight. Everyone seems to be related to everyone else in this family of Poland, and occasionally the artificiality becomes annoying. This happens, for example, with the stereotypical German, von Esch, who keeps popping into Bukowo down through the ages, arguing Prussian supremacy and searching for Lebemann.

As is to be expected from Michener, there is a depth and richness of detail: The huge feathers mounted on the armor of the Polish hussars that scream when they charge the enemy, the gentry's love of Arabian horses, the spell cast by Chopin on the Polish soul during the dark days without a

country and meticulous descriptions of castles, paintings, weddings and mouth-watering kielbasa.

Many of the major themes are ones raised up by Poles themselves and bear special relevance to today's events — that Poland's neighbors often hate her for her liberalism, that a free Poland is a threat to despot Russia, that Poles will squabble and fall out to bring about their own destruction, and that, when all is said and done, they can rally at the last moment to somehow keep their star-crossed country alive.

All of this constitutes Polish romanticism, which Michener, a romantic in his writings about Spain, has faithfully rendered. But some thematic ingredients are missing. Where, for example, is the explanation for the power of the Roman Catholic Church? There is a priest, who in a later incarnation becomes a bishop, but nowhere is there a Mass, a religious festival or a holy communion. If Bukowo has a church, it isn't described. This is no small omission, because it means the essential link between the church and Polish nationalism isn't established, and the mystical dimension of Polish romanticism — the belief that Poland is the Christ among nations — is not fully grasped at the climax.

What is the book's message, aside from the fact that "A Pole is born with a sword in his right hand, a brick in his left. When the battle is over, he starts to rebuild"? The noble aristocrats, the Lubomirski of Bukowo, leave before the Red Army arrives. The gentry, now personified by Borkowski, the agricultural minister, has usurped the role of the party overlord. And the peasant, Bok, is finally demanding his due after centuries of exploitation. Borkowski, in an epiphany in which he understands the nature of his country's suffering, joins himself to his fellow villagers, the Boks, and both are marked out for reprisal by the sterile, Soviet-dominated Communist dogmatist.

It's an intriguing class-warfare interpretation of the Rural Solidarity movement, which, as Michener correctly implies, was at one point even more frightening to the Soviet Union than the banning together of industrial workers in Solidarity. The author has taken a few liberties. To lend impact to the notion that Rural Solidarity was really a rebellion of the underclass, he has skipped over the rise of the dynamic Populist and peasant movement at the turn of the century, the memory of which is probably what really accounted for the Soviet fears.

John Darnton is on the staff of The New York Times and formerly the newspaper's correspondent in Warsaw.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



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## SPORTS

**For Patriots and Buccaneers, Time's Already Short**

By Michael Janofsky  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With 14 more games to play, any National Football League team that began the season with two straight losses should have enough time to straighten out and contend for a playoff position.

But of the five teams who are yet to win, two of them — the New England Patriots and the Tampa Bay Buccaneers — are 0-2 against teams in their own division with another divisional opponent sched-

## NFL PREVIEW

uled for Sunday. Besides damaging their overall record, a third loss would put them at a disadvantage in the procedure that determines which teams would make the playoffs in the case of ties.

The Patriots, who play in the American Conference East, have lost to Baltimore, 23-21, in overtime, and Miami, 34-24; on Sunday they play the New York Jets (1-1) in Foxboro, Massachusetts. The Buccaneers, who play in the National Conference Central, have lost to Detroit, 11-0, and Chicago, 17-10; they play Minnesota (1-1) on Sunday in Tampa.

The Patriots made the playoffs last year with an offense almost totally reliant upon their running backs and a young but improving defense. Yet this season the offense has opened up, as the defense has fallen apart.

"After all the improvements we made in the defense, we all came into this season feeling so optimistic," said Rick Sanford, the Patriots' strong safety. "Now they're a bunch of walking wounded. The defense has been a big disappointment, but because of the injury factor, there's not much we can do about it."

The Buccaneers' problems are not entirely due to the departure of Doug Williams, their quarterback, for the United States Football League. His replacement for the first two games, Jerry Golsteyn, completed 36 of 63 pass attempts for 397 yards and has run the offense reasonably well, given the absence of any strong backs. Jack Thompson has been named to start against the Vikings.

Tampa's inability to win has been more a combination of injuries, poor execution and bad luck.

In the first half of their first game, three tackles got hurt — the starters Dave Reavis and Kelly Thomas and Gene Sanders. The result: seven sacks. Thomas and Sanders played Sunday, but Steve Wilson jammed the hand he uses to snap the ball. His replacement, the Jets.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

New York Giants (1-1) at Dallas (2-0) — The Giants' strength has been defense, but it has not yet faced an offense with such versatility and explosiveness.

The Cowboys have scored 65 points in two games to come from behind to beat Washington and St. Louis.

Atlanta (1-1) at Detroit (1-1) — The Giants prevailed over the Falcons, 16-13, in overtime, by limit-

ing Atlanta to 63 yards rushing, sacking Steve Bartkowski three times and recovering three fumbles. It's unlikely the Lions' defense can play so effectively, although their offense generated 435 yards in a 31-26 loss to Cleveland.

San Francisco (1-1) at St. Louis (0-2) — The 49ers beat the Vikings, 48-17, last week in a performance reminiscent of their Super Bowl season of 1981. The defense intercepted five passes, and Joe Montana completed 17 of 24 passes for 230 yards and four touchdowns.

Chicago (1-1) at New Orleans (1-1) — The fortunes of these two teams last week were determined by how they played defense in the fourth quarter. The Bears played it well, shutting out Tampa Bay and breaking a 10-10 tie with Terry Schmitt's interception and 32-yard return for a touchdown. The Saints played it poorly, giving up two touchdown runs by Eric Dickerson, the second with 1:22 remaining, to lose 30-27, to the Rams.

Los Angeles Rams (2-0) vs. Green Bay (1-1) at Milwaukee — The Rams, who were judged by many to be the fourth-best team in a four-team division, used strong defense to beat the Giants, 16-6, and a big-play offense to beat the Saints. Both units need further improvement for continued success, particularly the defense, if it is to contain Green Bay's Lynn Dickey.

## INTERCONFERENCE

Kansas City (1-1) at Washington (1-1) — Few teams have harnessed the Chargers as well as Kansas City. But the Chiefs couldn't run or score, and lost — which makes you wonder what they can accomplish against the Redskins, whose defense is sounder than San Diego's.

Philadelphia (1-1) at Denver (2-0) — The Chargers' 17-14 victory over Kansas City was unusual in that the Chargers ran the ball 51 times, about twice normal. That was probably so for two reasons. The longer the offense plays, the less the inexperienced defense plays. Also, the offensive line now includes two players, Andrew Gissinger and Dennis McKnight, with virtually no experience. Seattle's defense also played well in the victory over the Jets.

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The Cowboys have scored 65 points in two games to come from behind to beat Washington and St. Louis.

Atlanta (1-1) at Detroit (1-1) — The Giants prevailed over the Falcons, 16-13, in overtime, by limit-

ing Atlanta to 63 yards rushing, sacking Steve Bartkowski three times and recovering three fumbles. It's unlikely the Lions' defense can play so effectively, although their offense generated 435 yards in a 31-26 loss to Cleveland.

San Francisco (1-1) at St. Louis (0-2) — The 49ers beat the Vikings, 48-17, last week in a performance reminiscent of their Super Bowl season of 1981. The defense intercepted five passes, and Joe Montana completed 17 of 24 passes for 230 yards and four touchdowns.

Chicago (1-1) at New Orleans (1-1) — The fortunes of these two teams last week were determined by how they played defense in the fourth quarter. The Bears played it well, shutting out Tampa Bay and breaking a 10-10 tie with Terry Schmitt's interception and 32-yard return for a touchdown. The Saints played it poorly, giving up two touchdown runs by Eric Dickerson, the second with 1:22 remaining, to lose 30-27, to the Rams.

## INTERCONFERENCE

Kansas City (1-1) at Washington (1-1) — Few teams have harnessed the Chargers as well as Kansas City. But the Chiefs couldn't run or score, and lost — which makes you wonder what they can accomplish against the Redskins, whose defense is sounder than San Diego's.

Philadelphia (1-1) at Denver (2-0) — The Chargers' 17-14 victory over Kansas City was unusual in that the Chargers ran the ball 51 times, about twice normal. That was probably so for two reasons. The longer the offense plays, the less the inexperienced defense plays. Also, the offensive line now includes two players, Andrew Gissinger and Dennis McKnight, with virtually no experience. Seattle's defense also played well in the victory over the Jets.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

New York Giants (1-1) at Dallas (2-0) — The Giants' strength has been defense, but it has not yet faced an offense with such versatility and explosiveness.

The Cowboys have scored 65 points in two games to come from behind to beat Washington and St. Louis.

Atlanta (1-1) at Detroit (1-1) — The Giants prevailed over the Falcons, 16-13, in overtime, by limit-



Orlando Romero, right, lands a blow to the stomach of Ray Mancini during their title fight. United Press International

**Mancini Retains Lightweight Title**

By Michael Katz  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Ray (Boom Boom) Mancini put a swift end to what had been a close fight when he knocked out Orlando Romero of Peru in the ninth round Thursday night at Madison Square Garden to retain his World Boxing Association lightweight title.

The last southpaw to fight Mancini was Duk Koo Kim, who gave the champion a surprisingly difficult fight for 10 rounds before be-

gaining confidence. The challenger had withstood several good right-hand leads and, except for the cut, was no worse for the wear.

Then, in the eighth, a Romero right exploded the swelling around Mancini's left eye. Blood gushed out, and Murphy Griffith, the champion's trainer, had much to do

with rounds.

A right hand in combination with a solid left hook sent the challenger down. He was counted out by the referee, Tony Perez, at 1:56.

According to the judges' scorecards, the fight was even to that point: one judge had Mancini ahead, another had Romero ahead and the third had the fight even.

Mancini had not been in a ring in seven months and it showed. He was sluggish, unable to move out of a flat-footed stance, and was being picked apart by Romero's southpaw counterpunching.

The champion landed a solid right in the second round that opened a cut beneath Romero's left eye. But Mancini's own left eye began to swell in the second round.

All through the early rounds, as Mancini struggled, Romero was

about the 14th last November. Kim never regained consciousness and died three days later. Since Kim, Mancini had fought only once, scoring a dull 10-round decision over George French of Britain in a non-title bout.

Earlier this day, a news conference was called for next Monday to announce Mancini's next fight — against Bobby Chacon — even before he weighed in at the 135-pound limit for the Romero fight.

## Stevenson Is Upset

Craig Payne of the United States scored an upset Thursday over Teofilo Stevenson of Cuba on a 3-2 decision in the North American Amateur Boxing Championships. The Associated Press reported from Houston.

Stevenson, the Olympic super-heavyweight champion in 1972, 1976 and 1980, was unable to take charge against his 22-year-old foe.

Stevenson complained bitterly about the decision to Don Hull, president of the International Boxing Federation. Through an interpreter, he urged Hull to overturn the decision. But Hull said he had no authority to do so.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Pentagon Garage Sale

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon was having a spare parts garage sale the other day, and I went over to see if I could pick up any bargains. There were spare parts spread all over the parking lot.

I picked up a Phillips screwdriver, and a colonel came over and warned me, "If you break it you pay for it."

"How much is it?"

The colonel looked at a book. "I'll let you have it for \$750."

"Seven hundred and sixty dollars for a screwdriver?"

"We paid \$990 for it. It's a heckuva bargain. This is not an ordinary screwdriver. It was made to screw bolts in F-16s."

"Let me think it over. What else have you got?"

"Here's a chief petty officer's flashlight that you can't pass up. It's yours for \$230, without batteries."

"How much are the batteries?"

The colonel referred to his book. "We paid \$140 for two. I'll throw in the batteries for \$50 if you take the flashlight for \$220."

"You'll be losing a lot of money on the deal."

"This is a garage sale, and we've been told to get rid of our spare parts before Congress finds out how much we've been paying for them," the colonel said.

"What are these little black squares?"

## U.S. Mints Gold Coin To Aid Olympic Funds

The Associated Press

WEST POINT, New York — The first U.S. gold coin minted in 50 years has brought more than \$20 million in advance sales to the U.S. Olympic effort, officials say.

The \$10 coin was minted at the U.S. Bullion Depository in West Point by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan. "This is the first time our country has issued Olympic coins," he said, adding the program would help build an endowment fund for U.S. athletes.



"They're silicon chips for our night fighters. The aviation company who made the fighters sold them to us for \$1,500 apiece. But you can have a dozen for \$999."

"You can buy these chips in any Radio Shack for \$49.50," I said.

"We just found that out," he replied. "That's why we're selling them so cheap."

"What are these tires over here?"

"They're for mobile missile launchers. They're a steal. The defense contractor charged us \$1,200 for each tire, but we've reduced them to \$600."

"How can you afford a 50 percent markdown?"

"We're suing the contractor for overcharging us \$900 a tire, and if we win we'll come out ahead."

"And if you lose?"

"It doesn't matter because every time we fire a missile all the tires on the launcher blow out."

"I really don't need any tires."

"If you want a good buy you ought to take one of these M-1 tank transmissions. We paid \$400,000 for each one, but we're letting them go for \$50,000."

"Do they work?"

"If they worked do you think we'd be selling them for \$50,000?"

"Are those army pup tents over there?"

"You better believe it. They've never been used. The list price was \$6,000 for each one, but because it's General Patton's birthday, we're giving them away for \$4,000 today. You'll never get to buy a pup tent at that price again."

"I've been to garage sales before," I said, "but this one beats them all."

The colonel said, "The way we look at it is the taxpayer paid for these things, so he should get first crack at buying them at a discount. It's our way of thanking him for supporting the military buildup."

"There are so many bargains, I'd like to buy everything in the parking lot."

"I wish you would. It would get me off the hook."

"Why?"

"I was the chief purchasing officer for the Pentagon until they found out this \$5,000 wallet-tie could be bought at Sears Roebuck for \$18.95."

## The Associated Press

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